COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE STATES AND TERRITORIES.

[This New National Eradoes not hold itself responsible or views expressed by correspondents. Well written and attresting communications will be gladly received.]

From Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 24, 1874.

To the Editor of the New National Era:
Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co.'s International Review for September and October contains an article entitled "The Negroes of the Gulf States," which is the production of E. T. Winkler, D. D., of Georgia, and is a characteristic treatment of such a subject by such a writer. It asserts that for a series of years the negro has been under the paternal care of the Government, and the cherished object of philanthropy; that he has been provided with schools and churches, votes and offices, courts and garrisons and legislatures, all manner of privileges and! safeguards, yet in the face of all these means of improve ment, so meager has been his progress and so pronounced his vices that it is already demonstrated that the barbarism of the race cannot be concealed; that it is not likely that he can be made a homogeneous element in American society, and that his transfer to a separate colony would prove of the greatest advantage, both to the Republic and himself. The result of all the attempts to elevate the condition of the negro is, in Mr. Winkler's opinion, a lamentable failure, for which he assigns the following reason:

"The disappointments we have encountered in dealing with this subject are due, for the most part, to one radical error. It has been taken for granted that the negroes were depressed and demoralized by their servile condition only, and needed nothing more than emancipation, with its concomitant rights and safeguards, to prepare them for the duties of citizenship. Their past history at forty per cent. discount; officers died for has not been consulted. Their distinctive race-qualities have been wholly ignored. ministration was still worse. The courtiers Thus they have come to be regarded as a class of Americans who differ from their fel- cheated the soldiers; the commissaries sent low-citizens in no other particular than the in long bills for what had never been furdarkness of skin. And most of the measares which either public policy or private philanthropy have devised for their benefit proceed from this point of departure. That their decisions, even in civil matters, had the position, however, is untenable, would ceased to inspire confidence, and their serseem scarcely to call for proof." . . . "The circumstance of a permanent race-dis- kingdom the stain of innocent blood. The

tinction between whites and blacks has been poorer householders were frequently unable quite overlooked by those who have had the to pay their hearth-money to the day. When freedmen in charge." Having thus described this happened, their furniture was distrained the negro, Winkler proceeds to impute to his without mercy; for the tax was farmed, and agency all the evils that have, as he claims, a farmer of taxes is, of all creditors, proverexisted in the South since reconstruction, heavy taxation, increase of public debt, corruption of courts, fraud in elections, and increase of crime. The negro, so Mr. Wink. at meals, to force the doors of bed-rooms ler declares, regards office not as a trust, but as an opportunity; he recognizes no restraint ally paid, to sell the hencher on which the upon the power of taxation, elections are barley loaf was divided among the poor childeclared or annulled athleasure; the official desk is a booth in a morket place. Moreover, the negro is addicted to murder, wheherant, theft, perjury, adultery; he is an adept at stealing, without discretion, lazy, shiftless, and improvident. These are his race-qualities, according to Winkler. I do not propose to refute the argument of Mr. Winkler, nor deny his allegations; not even to attempt to weaken the one or extenuate the force of the other. I wish merely to point out to the learned divine a missing link in the chain which connects his premises with his conclusions, without which the whole elaborate one-horse phay, goes to nothing:

"All at once and nothing first, Just as bubbles do when they burst. That missing link is Winkler's failure to which the negroes are just entering. If they have not, Mr. Winkler may sing to triumph; if they have, away goes the elaborate theory the tail of Tom O'Shanter's mare. And this is, indeed, the very spot where the redoubtof warfare perish; for it is simply a schoolcrimes among the people have been the rule maneut race-distinction is the offspring of the beginning of the seventeenth century; the year 1574 being, according to Hallam, the last that furnishes unequivocal historical evidence of its existence. According to Winkler's theory, these people should have been without high taxation, without an increase of public debt, free frem the bribery, corruption, crimes and vice, which Mr. Winkler tory of Civilization, three standard works to Winkler says, sneeringly, "the appearance of the negro in the historic movement of the forth by the race." Hallam says, "It is forefathers. This is a very magnanimous enough to the truth. But it is far more generally accurate to say that they were purchased by money. A great proportion of a white race at about the time of our best laws, including Magna Charta, as it now stands confirmed by Henry III, were, in the most literal sense, obtained by a petuniary bargain with the crown." After the

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and every clerk in every department imitated, to the best of his power, the evil example." (Macauley.) "The King was, in truth, almost the only person who could be trusted not to rob the King." (Ibid.) "Honors and public trusts, peerages, baronetcies, regiments, frigates, embassies, governments, commissionships, leases of crown lands, con-tracts for clothing, for provisions, for ammunitions, pardons for murder, for robbery, for arson, were sold at Whitehall scarcely less openly than asparagus at Covent Garden, or herrings at Billingsgate." (Ibid.) "The naval administration was a prodigy of wastefulness, ignorance, and indolence-no estimate could be trusted, no contract performed, no check enforced; the vessels were unfit to go to sea, and the sailors glad to find some usurer who would purchase their tickets want of a morsel of bread. The military adtook bribes from the colonels; the colonels nished; the keepers of the arsenals sold the public stores and pocketed the price. The courts of justice were in such a state that vility in criminal cases had brought upon the bially the most rapacious. The collectors were empowered to examine the interior of every house in the realm, to disturb families and, if the sum demanded were not punctusaid that as soon as they appeared at the

threshold of a cottage the children began to wail, and the old women ran to hide their earthenware. Nay, the single bed of a poor threshold of a cottage the children began to wail, and the old women ran to hide their carthenware. Nay, the single bed of a poor family had sometimes been carried away and sold." "Nobody," said William of Orange, "hates bribery more than I. But I have to do with a set of men who must be managed in this vile way, or not at all." In the midst of this state of things, the national debt went up from nothing to one hundred and forty million pounds sterling. So much for the condition of things among a white race just emerging from servitude, in respect to governmental evils; and to complete the command the condition of things among a white race just emerging from servitude, in respect to governmental evils; and to complete the command the index of the condition of the left and the land may himself cannot be told, and that to-day many victims of helish murder are sleeping many victims of the central taken from the Meridian Mercury. Again, I gather from the Meridian Mercury (Dem.) Again, I gather from the Meridian Mercury. Again, I gather from the Meridian Mercury (Dem.) Again, I gather fro production of his brain, like the Deacon's up from nothing to one hundred and forty show by history that the same evils in gov- parison, it is only necessary to quote some ernment and the same crimes among the peo- passages in respect to the popular vices and ple have not existed among white races at crimes imputed by Mr. Winkler to the nethe same stage in their career as that upon groes of the Gulf States. "The perjury of England," says Sir William Hamilton "stands pre-eminent in the world." Buckle says, "The perjury habitually practiced in of a permanent race distinction as clean as England is so general that it has become a source of national corruption." And it is well-known fact that the extensive organizaable politico-theologian falls, and his weapons tions of white men "in the Gulf States," known as Ku-Klux, are bound by soleme boys holiday task to prove from history that oaths to commit perjury for the relief of any all these evils in government, and all these of their members who may come under the cognizance of the law. As to superstition, among white races just emerging from a ser- until very recently inoculation was regarded vile condition, and that the theory of a per- by the Scotch as flying in the face of Providence, comets were signs of coming tribulaunreflecting ignorance and credulous con- tion, the Devil was known to transport the ceit. The people of England emerged from bodies of men through the air, and perhaps villenage, their servile condition, at about from its interfering with this means of locomotion; the construction of roads was bitterly opposed in Scotland. On the other hand, in 1745, the English believed that the Highlanders ate children; and certain persons of noble birth among the latter had what was called the right "of pit and gallows," or of inflicting capital punishment. Charles II. touched for scrofula; John Westraces back to the negro's race-qualities and ley declared that to give up witchcraft was "permanent race-distinction." But, unfor- to give up the Bible; and John Knox was tunetely for the theory, the facts are that all accessory to the assassination of Archbishop and single the evils, vices and crimes of Beaton. Cattle-stealing was so popular that which Mr. Winkler complains, are the very the name of "herdship" was invented exones the historians dwell upon. It would pressly for it; and thence says, "thieving not be difficult to fill volumes with extracts was not the peculiar habit of the low and illustrative and confirming these assertions, indigent, but often common to them with-but I shall confine myself to a few taken at persons of rank and landed estate." The random from Hallam's Middle Ages, Macau- wife of the Lord High Commissioner of Ireley's History of England, and Buckle's His- land was popularly regarded as a witch, and "was believed" to have been seen in the be found in almost any good library. Mr. likeness of a cat, seated on the cloth of state by his side. The Lord Chief Justice of the same country declared from the bench that New World was due, as every one knows, to robbery was a necessary evil. On account a revolution effected by the arms of the Re- of bands of lawless characters, certain porpublic, and not to any effort for freedom put tions of London were said by Macauley to have been no less unsafe than the bog of common indeed to assert that the liberties of Allen, or the passes of the Grampians. England were bought with the blood of our Freebooters in the country carried off cattle, and devoured them half raw, and half turned boast, and in some degree is consonant to cinders-sometimes still bleeding, and sometimes in a state of loathsome decay. Such are the details which Hallam, Buckle,

misinformed. It is believed that there has been exaggeration as to the number and character of the assaults and nurders resulting from political causes, and that rumors of outrages are started by republicans with a view to the effect upon the elections. I have listened to your informal narration of late occurrences in your district. I know you as a native and life-long resident of Alabama, engaged largely in planting, formerly the largest slaveholder in that state, and a soldier in the confederate army throughout the war. Please give me in writing as compactly as clearness will permit the substance dier in the common war. Please give me in writing as com-pactly as clearness will permit the substance of what you have told me. I want to pub-lish it at home and give it to my neighbors and constituents as the account of a gentle-man of unimpeachable honor. Sincerely yours,

and constituents as the account of a gentiman of uninpeachable honor.

Sincerely yours,

the man of uninpeachable honor.

Sincerely yours,

To the Hon. Charles Hays, M. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7, 1874.

Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, Hampton, Va.:

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of even date with this is before me, and I hasten to reply, for I am anxious that the true condition of a fairs in the state of Alabama should be known as soon as possible to the people of the whole country, in order that they may begin to realize the fact that the spirit of realize the whole country, in order that they may begin to realize the fact that the spirit of realize the whole country, which was site with the fact that the spirit of realize the whole country in order that they may begin to realize the whole the spirit of realize the whole country in order that they may the strong arm of federal power can avert the calamity I can see nothing in the future but gloom and despair to the loyal men of the south, ruin to the material interests of the country, and death to those of the harron, and death to those of the harron, and counsel submission to the laws of the United States. But I need make no appeals to the patriotism or the sympathy of northern men, who, like yourself, have bared their breasts to the battle storm in the dark with bleat days of the world lead of the state. many victims of hellish murder are sleeping in unknown spots and secluded places from which they will never be wakened until the

final judgment day. THE CASES SUMPER COUNTY On or about the 1st day of August, 1874, n Sumter county, Ala., about one mile his residence, near Ramsey's station, on the Gainesville branch of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, Captain W. P. Billings, a son-in-law of ex-United States Judge Wells, of lyn, N. Y., was brutally nurdered. When discovered he and his horse were both lying dead in the public road, his body pierced with butlets. The "hiding place" of the assassins was found, but the coroner's jury returned by gunshot wounds, and that the parties firing were unknown." Captain Billings was a Republican, and had that day addressed a Republican meeting at Abraham's plantation, some 15 miles distant from the spot where he fell. He had about a twelve-month since fell. He had about a twelve-month since purchased a cotton plantation in the county, purchased a cotton plantation in the county, was a man of unimpeachable character, and did not know he had an enemy in the world. His widowed wife and orphan children are now in Jefferson City, Missouri, "driven from their adopted home." Mrs. B. can furnish to the incredulous many harrowing details of this revolting murder, from which my pen turns in loathing and disgust. His only crime was that of being a "Yankee" and a "Beruphlem".

As a fit sequel to this horid political assassination, I will now narrate the case of a northern man named Allen, keeper of a hotel

On Saturday, as the report of the assassination of Edwards was done.

Sheriff Lowry, with Coroler McRoy and a

Yankee Billings,"

The next "example," as the rebel leaders are wont to term the "usual killings," is perhaps one of the most atrocious, unprovoked and terrible that has ever stained the Yankee Billings."

The next "example," as the rebel leaders are wont to term the "soal killings," is perhaps one of the most atrocious, unprovoked and terrible that has ever stained the pages of Southern desporation. About six months since I had Thoms L. Ivey, an inoffensive, intelligent, hones, and hard-working colored man, appointed a United States route agent on the Alabama and Chattanooga rallroad, running between Meridian (Miss.,) and Livingstone, Ala. Mr. Ivay had never been charged witlany crime against the laws of the State or soiety, and was universally regarded as an exepplary and faithful

doubtiess, killed instantly after. The train brought the body on to this city. It is sup-posed that Ivey came to the door of the car to observe what the train was stopping for, and so give his slayers the fair opportunity and so gave his slayers the fair opportunity
they wanted. It is said there were assailants on both sides of the train. Their work
was quick and decisive, and they disappeared
in the brush, and no one of all the people
about the train recognized anyone.

Our good friends "across the border" will
allow us to use this item, which came from
their State, and take notice that we make no
charge against the Sumter county Democrats.

charge against the Sumter county Democrats and "insinuate" nothing except, from what is deemed reliable information, that the deceased was a dangerous man to the peace of the expension.

of the community.

The most intelligent account of the mur

The purpose of this band of outlaws was simply to get rid of Iyey, for after the killing occurred, the train and mails were allowed to proceed untouched and unmolested. This is the second route agent murdered on this series.

news) being asked "if it was a good night for killin'," answered "no, it had been dry for some weeks."

The next "case" I will offer is that of the

assassination of Simon Edwards, which I clip from the Meridian Gazette. This murder oc-curred near the Alabama line:

THE ASSASSINATION OF SIMON EDWARDS Several weeks ago it will be remembered Simon Edwards, a well-tr-do colored man, living some eight or nine mles in an easterly direction from Meridian, caused to be arrested several young men living in that neighbor-hood, charging them with assault with intent to kill. Upon a hearing before Justice Mor-ris, of this place, an alibi was proved and the prisoners set at liberty. All parties connected with the affair returned quietly to their homes, and no more, so fa' as has come to the knowledge of the community, was thought

On last Friday night, August 31, Simon Edwards was taken from his house by a band of men, some ten or more in number, and most foully and brutally nurdered. On the same night, or rather the following morning the body of Monroe Keeton, a young man living at Toomsuba, about furteen miles dis-tant east of Meridian, and lve or six miles from where the killing of Edwards took place, was found dead in front of the depot building at the above-named place. As might be ex-pected the air is filled with rimors and counter rimors as to the causes that led to the death of young Keeton, and by whom the killing of both Kecton and Edwards was done.

northern man named Allen, keeper of a hotel in Livingston, in the same county, where Biillags was murdered. Up to this time, and for twenty years past, Alen has voted the Democratic ticket in Alaama. Since the taking off of Billings Allen has been outspoken in his denunciation of the crime and its perpetrators, and has openly asserted that Billings "was murdered on account of his politics." The last week in August, in his hotel, while he was paceably pursuing his business. Allen was stupon by a gang little girl about ten years of are, his daughten. his pointes.

his hotel, while he was ptaceably pursuing his business, Allen was set upon by a gang of ruffians, who beat him immercifully with their pistols, and threatend to kill him "if he didn't keep his mouth slut about the d—d he didn't keep his mouth slut about the d—d wife, for the arrest of Wills Merritt, James William Sims.

rebellion broke out President Lincoln offered the slaveholders a bargain that upon their returning to loyalty he would refrain from in-

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WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1874.

| Common the position of the star and the star and horrified, and after being and increase the marks of the his displayed to the remarks of the h

(?) is administered in that section, let me give you the result of this trial taken from the Mercury, a Democratic newspaper:

After a short argument by the counsel, the court announced that after sitting pat ently for two or three days, and sifting the evidence thoroughly, there is not a single scintilla of evidence to show that the parties are guilty, and therefore the defendants are honorably discharged.

Also, the following from the Meridia Star, (Dem.:)

The four men—Willis Merritt, James Bare-field, Fayette and William Sims, who have been undergoing a preliminary examination before Justice Morris, for the past few days, charged with the billing. before Justice Morris, for the past few days, charged with the killing of Simon Edwards, were discharged from custody on Thursday evening. A searching examination was continued for three days without producing the slightest evidence pointing to them as the guilty parties. The court, after deliberately weighing the evidence, gave them an honorable discharge.

thereof in the Daily Mahama Journal, September 3d.) The "charge" against Ivey was that he was a "nigger" and "meddlesome" in politics. As apropos to this murder, I append the following from the Selma Daily Times of September 3d:

"The killing of Tom Ivey, the negro route agent, the circumstances of which are noted elsewhere, has, so we are informed, caused considerable excitement sprong the negroes in this city. Some of the as so we are informed, have used some very imprudent language concerning the realtst. If, as some of them assert, Ivey was nairded by the Kinx, would not these blarants of well.

The purpose of this band of outlaws was simply to get rid of Ivey, for after the killing occurred, the train and mails were allowed.

As a still further clue to the doings of this

As a sti'l further clue to the doings of this As a still further cale to the doings of this murderous band of democrats, I append an editorial taken from the Meridian Mercury, which paper has an extensive circulation among these west Alabama law breakers:

black race line so long and ruinously opposed to them, and never again to make overtures, but be ever ready to entertain one kindly and considerately when made by the other party with an honest purpose.

Therefore it is, that every compact be-

tween the races to secure peace and good will and good neighborship, should have a condition precedent that the blacks must un-conditionally abandon their vicious and ruin-ous politics, at least, so far as state and county governments are concerned. If they want to vote for Grant for a third term, we would not recommend that they be asked to stipulate against it. But in home, county, and state government, no advances from the negro party should be listened to that do not propose to unite with the intelligent, honorable and honest white men in putting the government in the hands of honest and capovernment in the hands of honest and ca-pable men and driving out the public rob-bers. There should be no peace between the white and black man so long as the latter continues to rob himself, or permits himself to be used as the tool of robbers. We think we see that like peace overtures to one which was made by the negroes about Toomsubs will become the fashion. Our advice would invite or to meet them, but when they come honestly to treat them fairly and with kind-ness, but with firmness to demand every proper and needed condition.

This is a county in West Alabama, when

the white men publicly boast that no white man ever cast a republican vote and lived through the year. In the days of the former man ever cast a reproduct through the year. In the days of the former reign of kukluxism, it was regarded as a perfect hole of murder and crime. The report feet hole of murder in requiring compilers. of the congressional investigating committee fully elucidates the former glory of Pickens county. To-day it is worse than ever, and county. To-day it is worse than even the white man or colored man who would dare to make a republican speech in the county, would be shot down like a mad dog in one of our public thoroughfares. There are hundreds of negroes in this county who have never voted, who are worse slaves than when the chams and the handcuffs were the insignia of their condition, and the sharp lash of a brutal slave driver was the reward of a day of toil. They have heard of freedom and liberty, but never tasted its sweets. Untouched by the civilizing influences of railroads and rivers, they are still living and working for rivers, they are still living and working for old masters upon their secluded plantations rivers, they are still living and working for old masters upon their secluded plantations. "No nigger school house adorns our county," is the boast of one of its prominent men. The condition of the black race in this county is heart-rending and terrible in the extreme. Outrages in this county are the rule, yet from the terrorism existing in that locality, only an occasional murder leaks out. I cite two cases. In Carrollan Pickens county four cases, In Carrolton, Pickens county, four cases. In Carrollon, Pickens county, four colored men, who were supposed to be "emissaries," sent to post the negroes on their rights, were taken the third week in August from their cabins and hung by the roadside. This deed was perpetrated in open daylight, by a body of unmasked white men. On the 20th of August, 1874, the bodies of three men, two colored and one white, were discovered floating down the Tambischee river. \$2.50 a year in advance.
5 Copies for \$10.

was a delegate from one of the country pre-cincts of Sumter county to the late Republi-can convention. On Wednesday night, Au-gust 23, a body of masked men visited his house, but Bliss, seeing them, had field. They searched in vain for the "radical nigger."

but told his family they would return again. The result is, Bliss has fled from the county. A few weeks ago, Major John G. Stokes, formerly editor of the Daily Journal, at Montformerly editor of the Daily Journal, at Montgomery, Ala., and district attorney before
the war in Alabama, himself a Southern man
and Confederate soldier, made a Republican
speech in Greensboro, Hale county. That
night he was warned (after his room in the
hotel had been entered at one o'clock at
night by a band of pistoled and armed rufflans that he must not visit the county again
to make radical speeches. Major Stokes is
well known in Washington.

In Wacoche Valley on Thursday night, August 27, the negroes were holding a pro-tracted religious meeting at Ebenezer church. The services were interrupted by a body of men, who called the preachers out and told them "they (the whites) understood the negroes were preparing to have an insurrection." This the colored man denied, and intion. In the colored man denied, and invited the white men to remain then, and come regularly to see that they were only holding religious meetings. The whites refused and ordered the meeting broke up. This was immediately done. Many of the This was immediately done. Many of the colored men and women were cruelly beaten and whipped that night on their way back home. The same night this church, another one for colored people a mile distant, and a school house for colored people, were all burned.

MACON COUNTY.

Hon. Charles Pelham, member of Congress from the 3rd district, was compelled a few weeks since to escape from the town of Tuskegee at night to save his life. He was warned of the danger by a faithful negro, and jumped from his window and fled to the railroad six miles distant. They intended to murder him, because he had been elected and had voted as a Republican, at the last session

had voted as a nepulnical, as the solution of the Congress.

Hon. John J. Martin, bixth auditor of the Treasury Department, a native Southern True to the war be was one of the largest slave-holders in Alabama, and belonged to a family whose history has been blended with that of the State from the time it was a territory un to the present date. He

July last, the colored people were holding a "Sunday school meeting." Large numbers of men, women and children were present, when a body of white men rode up, and without saying a word opened a deadly fire on the assemblage. Two were killed and six badly

On or about the 1st of August the news-papers of Alabama were filled with accounts of large bodies of armed negroes congre-gating in Choctaw county for the purpose of commencing a war upon the whites. Of commencing a war upon the whites. Of course the excitement was intense. Hun-dreds of whites from different sections swiftly hurried to the scene of the supposed conflict, nurried to the scene of the supposed conflict, but when they arrived no fire-armed negroes could be found. Yet something must be done to make an example. So a company of whites ambushed a party of negroes return-ing from church, killed ten and wounded thir-

Again, Green Lewis, colored route agent on the Selma and Meridian railroad, was warned that if he continued to run on that coad they would murder him. I had his route hanged to save his life.

changed to save his life.

Again, the Hon. Joseph II. Speed, superintendent of public instruction, was attacked
and beaten by a mob, at Marion, Ala., because he had that day made a Republican
speech in the town. speech in the town.

The Hons. Adam C. Felder and William

H. Seaweil, two prominent white Republi-cans, were shot at in Greeneville, Ala., some night in July last, on their return from the court-house, where they had been making Republican speeches. They were also "rot-ten-egged" and otherwise insulted. Full particulars of this outrage were published at

he time.

W. A. Lipscomb, belonging to one of the most reputable families in the South, was found dead in the public road in Marengo county last week. He was shot to death, and was an earnest Republican. The following telegram will explain itself:

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., Sept. 5, 1874. HUNTSVILLE, ALLA, SEP. 3, 1874.

Hon. George E. Spencer, Washington, D. C.:
An attempt was made on the night of the
3d inst. to assassinate United States Marshal
Thomas. As he and another gentleman were returning from a political meeting, the assassin, who was concealed in the bushes by the roadside, shot at him as he passed, but owing to the darkness missed his aim. The active part Thomas has taken in the political campaign is supposed to be the cause of the cowardly act.

JAMES H. GOFF.

WHY FEDERAL ASSISTANCE HAS BEEN

These, my dear sir, are a few of the "trou-bles" in Alabama, for the suppression of which I, in company with others, have asked cases. In Carrolton, Pickens county, four colored men, who were supposed to be "emissaries," sent to post the negroes on their rights, were taken the third week in August from their cabins and hung by the roadside. This deed was perpetrated in open daylight, by a body of unmasked white men. On the 20th of August, 1874, the bodies of three men, two colored and one white, were discovered floating down the Tombigbee river, lashed to some logs. When found, the bodies were badly decomposed, and their personal

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which they had so fruitlessly endeavored to

midentity to this day remains undiscovered. The white man had a placard pinned to his neck, saying, "This is the way we treat Dutch niggers," evidently alluding to the nativity of the man, who seemed to be a German. The other two were placarded, "To Mobile, with the compliments of Pickens county."

HALE COUNTY.

At Greensboro, in this county, for many years the colored people have had two or three purely benevolent societies. Their meetings were originally intended to be secret, but acting upon the advice of a number of white republicans (myself included,) this feature was abolished, and white men were invited to attend their meetings whenever they chose to do so. This step was taken to prevent the possibility of the democrats crying out that the negroes and their white leaders were concocting mischief in secret. On Wednesday, might, August 26, the meeting of one of these societies was waited upon by a body of white men and notified that they must not meet again—"that they were devising menus to murder the whites." Instantly and peace fully the colored men and women dispersed to their homes, and in this way prevented another bloody riot, where the "black man in the breach for the maintenance of the Country people."

James Bliss, an inoffensive colored man, was a delegate from one of the country people.

James Bliss, an inoffensive colored man, was a delegate from one of the country people. But Bliss, seeing them, had fled. They North. The agents of the Southern Asso-ciated Press alone furnish news to your paper. Every agent of this association in Alabama (and in the South generally) is a rebel and a Democrat. Our views, speeches, platforms, writings, and actions generally are garbled and missent to deceive the people of the North, and convince them that the South is being plundered by adventurers; that corrup-tion and infamy stalk forth with monstrous iniquity in all our public places, and that every man who dares to raise his voice for the principles of Republicanism is a felon, and unworthy to walk the earth on which he lives. All these things, and more, too, have we borne in silence. The faithful old slaves, who fell upon their knees at New Year's dawn 1863, and from their lonely huts and hovels of poverty and slavery sent forth prayers and thanks to Heaven for Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation, are now beg-ging and implaying to be set by his inverse. prayers and thanks to Heaven for Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation, are now begging and imploring to be put back into slavery to protect themselves and their little ones from number and destruction. Many, many of my old slaves have come to me and begged me to take them back and save them from the reign of the drumken desperado and the midnight marauder. When I remember that all through the sombre scenes of war, in the midst of adversity and tribulation, they stood faithful to me and mine, it makes my very midst of adversity and tribulation, they stood faithful to me and mine, it makes my very heart bleed to see them writhe and suffer in the enjoyment (?) of that boon which was intended to bring happiness and comfort. I am powerless to help them, but as long as life lasts let me appeal to my Northern friends to stend by and protect these sable sons of to stand by and protect these sable soms of the South, who have never sung a song un-less it was one dedicated to "liberty and to Union." Shall I not bear to my persecuted people of all races and colors the glad tidings that a better day is dawning, and, changing

"That freedom's battle once begun Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son, Though baffled oft is ever won."

That the day of peace may soon come, and bring with it all the blessings of home and happiness is my sincere desire.

Truly yours, Chas. Hays. happiness is my sincere ... Truly yours,

Gov. Smith, of Georgia.

He Denounces and Ridicules the Flery

blended with that of the State from the time it was a territory up to the present date. He has held varions positions of honor and trust in the State; was a Union man all through the bloody scenes of the rebellion, and is noted for his urbanity, politeness, and gentle manners. On the 20th of August he visited Alabama to attend the State Republican Convention. While there the Democratic paper, published in the town where he had lived for many years, advised his old friends to have nothing to do with him, that he was a radical, and mast be treated with "that scorn and contempt he so richly deserved for allying himself with the radical party."

COFFEE COUNTY.

At Clintonville, in this county, the 4th of In a speech at Marietta, Ga., the other At Cliutonville, in this county, the 4th of gave it a good pull, saying 'Resent if you the last the colored range had been dare, you scoundred you?' The other years dare, you secondrel you! The other very quietly submitted until his tormentor loosed his nose and left the room in disgust. After he had been gone ten or fifteen minutes, the other began walking the room in high dud-geon, twisting his hands and shaking his head with all the fury of a mad bull, and soon heem to rank with his month, and swore soon began to rant with his mouth, and swore that he could and would whip the infernal scounded for treating him so. At this the good old lady rose up and cried out in all her womanly indignation, 'Vel, vy didn't you womanly indignation, 'Vel, vy didn't you fight de mens ven he vas here? 'Vy vou get mad now?' Let me tell you my friends, those of you who have smelled blood, there is no fun in fighting. It is a dangerous, a destructive, and a sad resort. I tell you frankly that I am not anxious to ever engage in another war. There is nothing to be gained by it; nothing can be accomplished by force, and no sober, sensible, prudent man, who regards the interest of the State and his people, would counsel it. It is all the dictates. people, would connsel it. It is all the dictates of bad whisky—the counsel of General Bad Whisky. We must not be led into trouble by it. We cannot afford to tritle with the destines of our people. We can gain nothing by a resort to arms, and everything by preserving law arms.

A Flattering Professional Debut.

ing law and order."

Mr. D. A. Straker, a young colored lawyer, made his first appearance in the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, Judge Humphreys presiding, on Wednesday, Sep-tember 30, in the case of the United States vs. Joseph Jones and Alexander Williams for arson, burglary, and larceny. Mr. Straker was counsel for Williams, and made an able and eloquent defense, receiving the compliments of a large number of his brethren at the bar as well as laymen present. Albeit this, the evidence being entirely in prepondernee against Williams be was gariest. erance against Williams, he was convicted by the jury. On Friday, October !, Mr. Straker again appeared for Robert Johnson and William Johnson, in a similar case; re-sulting in the acquittal by the jury of Robert Johnson and conviction of William. Mr. Straker has, in this profitable manner ployed his vacation granted him by the Gov ernment.—Sunday Gazette.

The Richmond Enquirer says: "It must be acknowledged that a large number of young men are ruined annually for all purposes of good to Virginia by over education.
They are forced to leave the State to find a
field for the exercise of their acquirements.
The great dfliculty with our Virginia system
is, the want of men of practical common

"If our political propriety demands it, the negro population must be thinned out to give place to white labor," says the Vicksburg Herald. And yet the platform of "we the white man's party," says the rights of colored men in all things are to be respected. Perhaps the right to exemption from thinned out, by shotgun, or otherwise one of the rights of the colored man.

President Grant is reported as saying that there is no intention on his part to eral troops in any Southern States unless their services are absolutely necessary to preserve the public peace.